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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Britain Takes
The Initiative

A Conservative MP has expressed the opinion that there could scarcely have been any time in the last 30 years when the influence of the British government was more supreme in the councils of the world than it is now. The claim might be a trifle exaggerated, yet it would be fair to say that ever since the Geneva conference which brought a settlement of the Indo-China war, Britain has retained the initiative in international diplomacy, aiming all the time at bringing about a reduction in tensions which threaten the peace and security of the world.

Her position among the other Western powers has been, and continues to be, strong, very largely because she has a more clearly defined foreign affairs policy. The British government, both the present one and its predecessor, has held firmly to the conviction that the international problems which have arisen since the war cannot be settled by any "parcel" agreement, that each dispute must be treated on its merits, and, a solution negotiated, and that each new settlement makes its contribution to the general lessening of tension.

It is on this basis that the British government has taken the initiative in laying preparations for a Big Four top-level meeting which may well come about if the Austrian state treaty is successfully concluded. Parallel with this important diplomatic move is the decision to try to obtain from Mr Chou En-lai a clarification of his intriguing Bandung offer to negotiate a Formosa Straits ceasefire.

In the dual role of mediator and pacifier, Britain is unchallengeably the predominant nation today. Sir Anthony Eden's achievements at Geneva impressed the Communist countries equally as much as they did the democracies. He showed himself to be a past-master in the fine art of diplomatic compromise which preserves principles while allowing for reasonable and practical concessions.

It is distinctly possible, even probable, that developments in the current cautious moves by Peking and Washington to reach an understanding on a Formosa ceasefire, will depend on the outcome of Mr Humphrey Trevelyan's hoped-for discussions with Mr Chou En-lai. The assignment which has been given the British Charge d'Affaires is a delicate one, but he has to support him the credentials of a government whose sincerity and honesty in dealing with international disputes has long been established. A favourable reaction from the Chinese Prime Minister to Mr Trevelyan's request can open the door wide to practical negotiations leading to a general easing of the entire Far East situation.

Dr Salk's Great Discovery

In tomorrow's big week-end edition of the China Mail, Don Iddon, our roving correspondent in America, gives you the story behind Dr Salk's sensational discovery of his anti-polio vaccine.

Read how this amazing research scientist used his wife and children as the "guinea pigs" to test his theories. This is just one of the highlights of tomorrow's 20-page feature-packed paper. Here are some others:

- ★ For women, we begin a new series on how "white-collar" girls in different parts of the world dress themselves on a £12 (\$192) budget.
- ★ Rene MacColl takes a last look at a Serpentine Siren, Theda Bara, the screen's first and greatest Vamp, who died this month.
- ★ The tragic career of the Hoodoo ship—a World's Stranger Story.
- ★ In addition, there are three pages of homelike and local pictures, a Law cartoon, a Saturday short story, film reviews by Jane Roberts, another "Did It Happen?" story, Beschoomer's column and local and overseas sports reviews—all in the China Mail.

Latest Developments In South Vietnam Crisis

BAO DAI SUMMONS DIEM
TO CANNES

Gives Control Of
Armed Forces To
Gen Van Vy



NGO DINH DIEM

Cannes, Apr. 28.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai acted tonight to head off civil war from his strife-torn state of South Vietnam after a day of bitter fighting there between government forces and private armies headed by rebellious warlords.

As Head of State he cabled orders from his Riviera villa removing military authority from the American-backed Premier Ngo Dinh Diem and summoning him to Cannes immediately.

Premier Diem had thrown the Vietnam national army into action earlier today against the politico-religious sects who have denounced him as an autocrat and want his removal.

Bao Dai gave the control of the armed forces to General Nguyen Van Vy, Inspector-General of Vietnam armed forces, who 48 hours ago left Saigon for Dalat to avoid arrest by Diem.

A spokesman for Bao Dai said he would then call a conference in Cannes of leading Vietnam politicians, ex-premiers, army commanders, representatives of the rebellious sects, workers and peasants and other groups. It would meet on May 5 at the latest.

General Van Vy, a fortnight ago warned "Bao Dai" of the danger of civil war and urged prompt action.

In a message to Diem, Bao Dai said he had decided on wide consultations with the chief representatives of "our spiritual families" to seek an overall solution of the present crisis.

The message said: "New and grave disorders which I had warned you to take measures to prevent continue to maintain an atmosphere of exasperation which is not calculated to bring about the indispensable national reconciliation."

Bao Dai said there could be no doubt of Diem's patriotism and courage. But government achievements, however remarkable, did not prevent the possibility of a clash with those who represented the majority of public opinion.

THE RIFT

"We must doubtless attribute your lack of success not only in strengthening the cohesion of your government, but even in maintaining that cohesion, to the rift which is now clear between public opinion and certain behaviour by your government."

Bao Dai said he could not take any arbitrary decision to settle conflicts between groups all of whom claimed to have the national interests at heart.

An overall solution was the more necessary since there was no longer the slightest doubt that "agents of an inhuman and destructive totalitarianism" were working in Central and South Vietnam.

Bao Dai said: "I have, therefore, decided to carry out wide consultations of the chief representatives of our spiritual families."

"At the same time, I shall consult representatives of our workers, tried peasants, of our workers whose living conditions have always been first among my cares, and finally of those charged with the armed defence of our soil."

"These consultations will be held in France so that views may be exchanged far from the scene of too violent passions."

AT MY SIDE

"In your capacity as Prime Minister and in consideration of your merits, I see you to take part in the proposed consultations at my side."

"I count firmly on your patriotism and the selflessness, of which you have given so many proofs, to help me to find in agreement with all our country's men of goodwill the formula which will save the country."

"I leave it to you to designate the person who will, during your absence, exercise your civil powers."

"In my capacity as supreme commander of the national army, I will delegate my military powers to General Nguyen Van Vy, Inspector-General of the Armed Forces and the senior general officer at present serving. I will also summon General Le Van Ty, Chief of the General Staff, to see me so that he can give me his help when military questions are to be examined."

Fresh
Fighting
In Saigon

Paris, Apr. 29.
Severe fighting broke out again this morning in Saigon, according to press reports reaching here.
Many dead and wounded were reported.
—Reuter.

More Soviet
Concessions
To Austria

Vienna, Apr. 28.
The Soviet Union in a note to Austria today announced that she would ease the burden of occupation in anticipation of the signing of the state treaty, an Austrian government spokesman said.

The note said Russia was easing the occupation burden immediately "to further the development of friendly relations between the two countries."

It was handed by Soviet High Commissioner Ivan I. Ilychev to Herr Julius Raab, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

The note announced that Soviet authorities in Austria would:

1. Hand over to the Austrian authorities as from April 28 the right to permit French and West German shipping on the Danube.
2. Place no hindrance in the way of entry without visas into Eastern (Soviet occupied) Austria by citizens of states with which Austria has concluded agreements for the abolition of entry and exit visas.
3. Cease to examine consignments of goods at the demarcation line dividing the Soviet zone from Western Austria.—Reuter.

Diana Leaves
Hospital

Boston, Apr. 28.
Actress Diana Barrymore was released today from hospital where she had been treated for an overdose of sleeping pills which she said she swallowed to "calm my nerves."

The husky-voiced daughter of the late John Barrymore walked out of the hospital with her husband, Robert Wilcox, and rejoined the cast of the comedy "Pyjama Tops" in which she co-stars with Wilcox.

"I have been suffering from a head cold for six months and I did take too many phenobarbital for no reason at all except that I'm exhausted," said Miss Barrymore. "I'm supposed to take just a day."

"It's not just being on tour," she added. "It will be exactly six months we've been on the road when we close in a week and a half in Newhaven. I only tried to calm my nerves."

Miss Barrymore collapsed in her hotel room last night after telling Wilcox she had taken "quite a few" sleeping pills.—United Press.

Sydney Students
Cause Riot

Sydney, Apr. 28.
Students clashed with police outside Sydney University today following a protest demonstration over student demands for a traffic light on a main cross street near the University grounds.

The demonstrating students blocked traffic and halted a tram before riot squads were called in to restore order. Eighteen of the student demonstrators were arrested. No injuries were reported.—United Press.

Indirect
Diplomacy
May Win
Ceasefire

Washington, Apr. 28.
Urgent behind-the-scenes diplomatic talks may produce an informal ceasefire in the Formosa Straits without a big international conference, diplomatic officials said today.

There was strong evidence, in fact, that the United States would prefer the indirect diplomatic approach through third nations—at least during initial moves towards Far Eastern settlement.

Officials expressed hope that these initial moves would develop pledges by the Chinese Reds and Chinese Nationalists that they would stop warring against each other. Diplomats believed that such pledges could be worked out in the form of separate declarations.

Long and hard diplomatic bargaining touching many world capitals was sure to be required during efforts to arrange a ceasefire. But once this is achieved—even informally—officials said it seemed likely that a conference would be held to take up remaining Chinese problems and other Far Eastern questions.

FIRM PLEDGE

The United States would prefer that such a meeting be held under United Nations auspices. But officials stood firm on previous pledges to talk directly with the Chinese Reds, if necessary.

An almost unprecedented round of diplomatic activity broke out on Tuesday after the Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, said that the United States was ready to look into Red China's offer to talk over Far Eastern problems.

Peace hopes hit a higher key when President Eisenhower told a news conference yesterday that the United States would be glad to meet with the Reds to talk over a ceasefire.

The Reds to talks over a ceasefire, release of Americans held by the Chinese Reds and other problems. The only condition he raised was that such talks would not touch on the interests of Nationalist China.

Britain, Pakistan and Australia are known to have been in contact with the State Department to assess peace prospects. British contacts already have ranged to Peking in an effort to find out whether ceasefire possibilities exist.

GUARANTEE SYSTEM

Australia has been proposing a guarantee system under which the United States would be joined by other major powers in defending Formosa. If it were attacked, if such guarantee brought about in connection with a ceasefire, there have been indications the United States would press Nationalist China to give up the off-shore Quemoy and Matsu islands.

Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was due back this weekend to report to Mr. Eisenhower on his trip to Formosa. There is every indication that Radford and the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Walter Robertson, have been trying to overcome Nationalist objections to a ceasefire.

Mr. Eisenhower is clearly optimistic over peace prospects, particularly on the basis of Soviet moves for an Austrian treaty and Red China's offer to negotiate in the Far East.—United Press.

No Progress In
Rail Talks

London, Apr. 28.
Six hours' talks between union, leaders and rail chiefs here today failed to avert the threatened rail strike, which would halt the bulk of the nation's trains next Sunday.

Sir Brian Robertson, Chairman of the British Transport Commission, which runs the nationalised railways, said tonight no settlement had been reached in the talks with the leaders of the 70,000 rail workers who seek a wage increase.—Reuter.

Eden Opposes
Proposal To Reduce
HK Garrison

LABOUR MP'S ARGUMENT

London, Apr. 28.
The British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, opposed a suggestion in the House of Commons today that the number of British servicemen in Hongkong be reduced.

Sir Anthony also said he could not accept the Opposition motion asking for a select committee of the House to be formed to examine the national service set up to see whether the two-year compulsory period of service with the forces should remain.

Sir Anthony said the Korean war was over, but the Far Eastern situation could not be said to be so stable and settled that Britain could reduce its garrison at Hongkong.

"I would have thought it would be the greatest possible mistake to do so at the moment," Sir Anthony Eden said.

"It would be completely misread if Britain were to make such a reduction. It would be the greatest mistake if at this psychological moment in discussions with the Soviet Government, we were to introduce a reduction in the period of our national service."

If a cut were announced now it would weaken Britain's hand in the negotiations she was about to enter, he added.

Sir Anthony Eden said he had always believed it right that there should be some form of strategic reserve in Britain. There was not one complete division in the country as a strategic reserve but he hoped by the end of the year there would be one.

HIS LAST WORD

"Whatever it may cost electorally or otherwise, nothing would induce me to make any other commitment beyond what I have said," he added.

A suggestion for a reduction of British forces in Hongkong by 10,000 men was made by Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Labour, who argued that if the Chinese Communists decided to take Hongkong, they could do so even with the present force there, but if they were not, then the force was unnecessary.

In Singapore, Mr. Wyatt said, there was a new government. Elections were to be held in Malaya. With this substantial advance towards self government, it might well be that some of the emergency regulations could be ended. There "could perhaps be a saving of 8,000 men in these theatres."

The Prime Minister, who said it would not be possible to cut the number of servicemen in Malaya or Kenya, declared that any reductions would depend on any reductions would depend on

international developments in the next few months.

The House later carried the government amendment expressing gratitude for the services rendered by national servicemen in maintaining the safety and wellbeing of Britain in the present world situation.

The amendment also approved the government's declared intention to lighten the existing burden of national service as soon as circumstances permit.—Reuter.

Rains Make
Villagers
Homeless

Oran, Apr. 28.
Nearly 1,000 Arab villagers have been made homeless by torrential rains in Northern Algeria, notably in the Jebel Amour Atlas Mountain area.

The rains, which had been falling steadily since last Sunday, were worse today.

Muddy torrents devastated the village of Gerville. In the Tendous and Bou-Arja area, tracks have been cut by four inches of rain, an exceptional recording.

Many houses have collapsed, and the Red Cross, the army and the authorities are organising emergency aid. The damage could not immediately be estimated but the havoc was described as very serious.

The weathermen forecast a brief respite, but if the storms continue, the situation may become catastrophic, because the mud huts cannot stand much stress.—France-Press.

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COMBATting RED SUBVERSION

Nye Bevan
Reinstated



London, Apr. 28.
Left-wing Labour leader Nye Bevan was re-admitted to the Parliamentary Labour Party tonight.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided to "return the whip" to Mr. Bevan after a 20-minute meeting in the House of Commons. There was no discussion or vote on the question.

The "whip" was withdrawn from the left-wing leader on March 16 on the grounds he had refused to toe the party line on a major vote.

Today's Labour Party decision was interpreted here as a move to reunite all elements of the party before the forthcoming general elections.—France-Press.

Has Poujade
Broken
The Law?

Paris, Apr. 28.
Crusading M. Pierre Poujade, the French bootlegger, who launched a nation-wide campaign against certain aspects of the French tax system, was today questioned by an examining court which is trying to decide whether M. Poujade's movement broke the law.

The court questioned M. Poujade about a pamphlet distributed by Poujade's "Union for the Defense of Shopkeepers and Artisans," entitled "The French is Closed," which calls on Frenchmen to refuse to pay their taxes.

M. Poujade declared last month that although the pamphlet was published by his organization, he had nothing to do with its publication.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Got ready (8).
8 Complete (6).
9 Valuation (8).
11 Stopped (8).
12 Go ahead (4).
13 Open up (6).
18 Kind of drink (5).
19 Lounge (4).
22 Come into view again (8).
24 Talk (8).
25 Sacred songs (6).
28 Regard with suspicion (8).

DOWN
1 Hinder (5).
2 Begin (5).
3 Take the chair (7).
4 Repose (4).
5 Settled up (4).
6 Wandered (6).
7 Fears (8).
10 Lukewarm (5).
14 Skintight (5).
15 Storm (7).
16 Calm (6).
17 Mixes (6).
20 Repeats (5).
21 Far (4).
23 Bring up (4).
23 Snakes (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3. Computed, 7. Wager, 8. Aspiring, 10. Repast, 13. Dressed, 15. Blot, 17. Aimless, 18. Recoils, 20. Edit, 21. Spinner, 24. Endure, 27. Amicable, 28. Pull, 29. Regiment, Down: 1. Sword, 2. Aspose, 3. Crass, 4. Felt, 5. Triple, 6. Diggle, 8. Skells, 11. Bred, 12. Asset, 14. Dispel, 15. Blend, 16. Oiler, 18. Repair, 19. Cling, 22. Ibert, 23. Nurse, 24. Reins, 25. Calp.

IN SE ASIA 'Top Priority' Given To The Problem SEATO DECISION

Baguio, Apr. 29.

The SEATO Powers moved to strengthen Southeast Asia against Communist subversion and infiltration today (Friday) as military planners fashioned an armed force for defence.

Colonel Nicanor Jimenez, spokesman for the Philippine delegation to the SEATO military conference here, said on Thursday that a SEATO Council of representatives will meet at Bangkok next week to tackle the "top priority" problem of combatting Red subversion and infiltration.

MOBILISE ANIMALS TO BEAT TERRORISTS

Singapore, Apr. 28.
The Singapore periodical The Week-ender recently received from a reader the most ingenious suggestion yet advanced for beating the jungle terrorists in Malaya.

He wrote, "Send snake charmers and wily pawings (medicine men) in jeeps aircraft over the jungle. Let them cry out their magic to the snakes, tigers, elephants and other jungle beasts to chase out the intruders. When the Communists come screaming out, give them the finishing touch."

The periodical had no comment to make. However, a Government official said here, "We haven't tried black magic on the Communists. I must admit, a most interesting suggestion, but I think for the time being we will stick to our paratroopers and jungle patrols."

He added, however, "If any local Tazans came forward with an offer to mobilise the jungle beasts, we will give them a hearing." — France-Press.

He said that the Council members who will discuss the important issue in Thailand are delegates representing the eight Foreign Ministers of the SEATO nations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The countries marked off for special attention were Thailand, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Yesterday three Philippine officers left for Bangkok to make a pre-conference study of the problem.

Col Jimenez said that other SEATO nations also were sending experts to assist the Council when it meets. He warned that Communist military aggression begins with subversion and infiltration.

Col Jimenez, who was a member of the Philippine delegation to the Asian-African conference, also yesterday briefed the 85 military leaders at Baguio on Communist China's "peace pledges" made at Bandung.

Informed sources said that the Philippines Colonel told the SEATO representatives about what happened behind the scenes last week in Bandung.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the military planners are close to agreement on an eight-nation defence force.

One source said that the United States would "underwrite in a big way" the SEATO defensive bloc, and it was generally agreed, would furnish most of the air and sea contingents.

Smaller nations would contribute their share in ground forces.

But the military experts, huddled in their highly secret sub-committee, continued to maintain stony silence on what they were discussing.

RIGID SECURITY

Security restrictions were so rigid that several news correspondents abandoned Baguio.

Even the number of committees and items on the agenda were classified as being "top secret." — United Press.

Protection Sought For Untouchables

New Delhi, Apr. 28.

The Indian House of the People today passed a bill providing for imprisonment and fining of those convicted of treating any person as "untouchable."

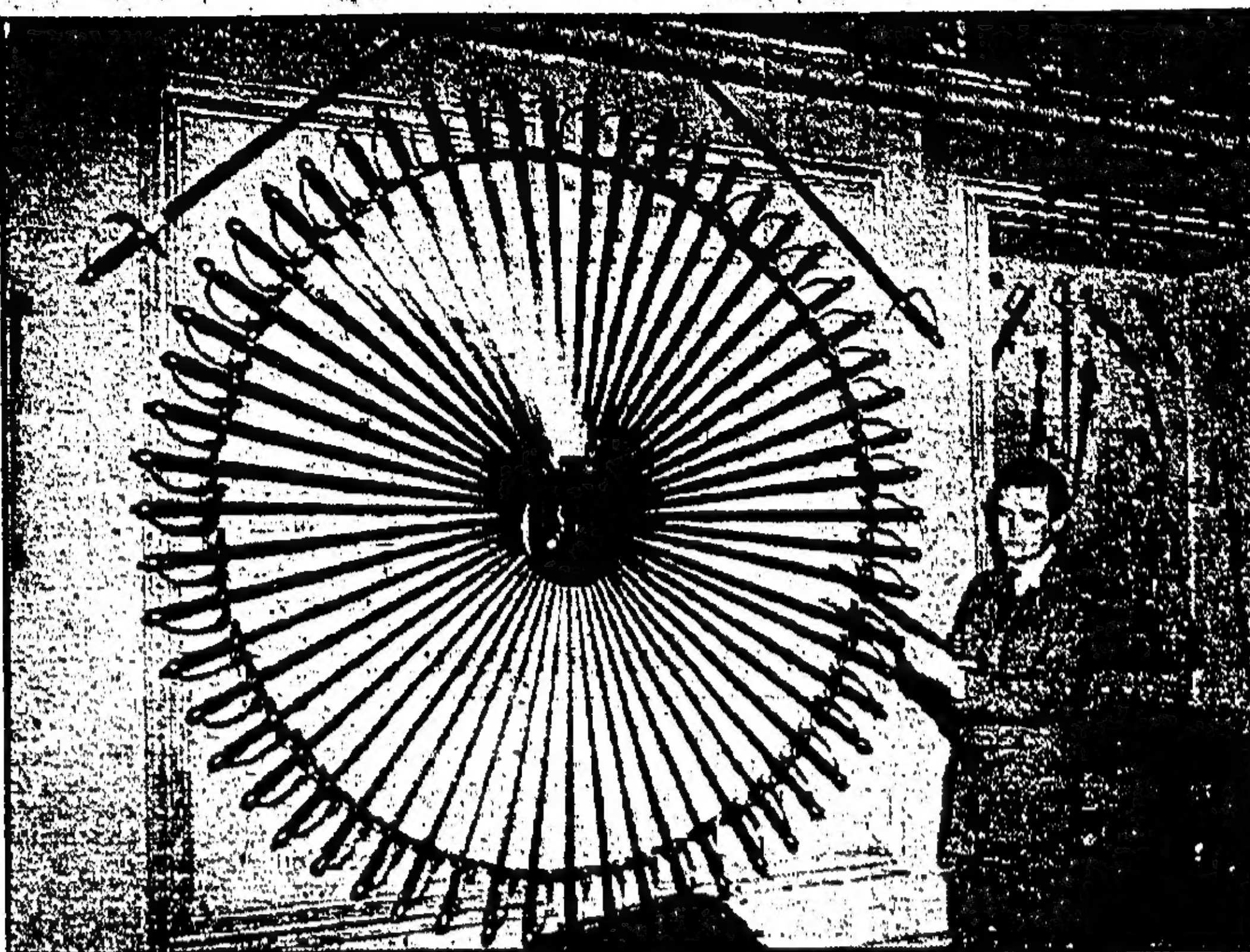
The practice of untouchability was banned under the 1950 Indian Constitution, but Mr. Pandit V. Pant, the Home Minister, said in the House yesterday that it still lingered in some places.

There are about 50,000,000 former Untouchables. In origin they were those born outside the four main Hindu castes and who performed tasks considered unclean by the higher castes.

PRISON AND FINE

The bill, which now has to go to the Council of States, provides that discrimination against any person on grounds of untouchability by refusing entry to schools, hotels and temples or access to amenities, such as wells, will be punishable by six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 rupees (about £238). — Reuter.

Rutland Home Opened To The Public



Belvoir Castle, seat of the Duke of Rutland, is one of the last great homes of England which hitherto has not been opened to the public. Now the Duke has decided to fall in line with the prevailing fashion. Belvoir stands on a hill and commands magnificent views over four counties. There has been a castle since Norman times, but the present residence was built in 1805 after its predecessor had been burnt down by fire. The picture shows the Duke of Rutland examining a sword from one of the fine collections in the Guard Room at Belvoir. In the centre of the circle is the embossed head of the Duke of Wellington.—Central Press Photo.

DANISH POLICE GO INTO ACTION — With Fishing Lines

Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, Apr. 28.

An expeditionary force of 130 Danish policemen, rushed here to subdue the mutinous Vikings of nearby Klavsig Island, finally swung into action today — and went fishing.

Bored by three days of waiting, the boat-load of Copenhagen's finest policemen scouted around Thorshavn for rods and reels and started fishing in the cod-rich Skaale fjord where their ship, the "Parkenton," rides at anchor.

From Klavsig itself, word came from the leader of the Viking force that his "army" and his "push-button" defence were ready to meet any attempt to remove Dr. Olaf Halvorsen, the island's physician and centre of the controversy.

"OVER DEAD BODIES" The dispute flared last week when the Faroes Island Government, with Danish support, ordered Dr. Halvorsen to make way for another doctor at Klavsig. The Vikings replied that the doctor would be removed over their dead bodies.

With utter disregard for the security of his own forces, Mr. J. Fischer Heinesen, Klavsig harbour master and Viking leader, disclosed by telephone that his ground forces numbered about 2,000 men between the ages of 16 and 20.

His chief sea defences are strings of dynamite-filled oil drums suspended from chains running across the opening of the fjord.

Mr. Fischer Heinesen said that fuses from the dynamite drums ran to his home and that he could set them off at will with push-button technique.

What is more, he said, the Viking force had two Vickers machine-guns left over from World War II when they were used to arm trawlers.

Many Faroe Islanders were already regarding the little war as having been won by the Vikings. And they were denouncing the Danish Government for sending the 130 riot police to the Faroes in the first place or, having sent them, for cancelling an ultimatum pending further negotiations.

Meanwhile, the negotiations had not even started.

A Danish Minister, Mr. Viggo Kampmann, who left Copenhagen yesterday for the Faroes to act as "trouble-shooter," was

PROTECTION MONEY PROTEST

London, Apr. 28.

A protest was made in London today against "insulting statements" in United States newspapers to the effect that British planters in Malaya were "protection money" to terrorists.

Lieutenant Colonel Willie Bromley Davenport, Conservative Member of Parliament, announced that he would ask the British Government in the House of Commons next week to issue "suitable, corrective statements" through the British Information Service. — China Mail Special.

DROVE CAR BLINDFOLDED

Adelaide, Apr. 28.

Mr. Lee Saxon, an Australian hypnotist, drove a car blindfolded down main street at Gawler today in emulation of magician David Bergland's feat in London yesterday.

His eyes were covered by two pieces of cloth held in place with adhesive tape.

He drove without mishap, but police told him he would be reported for driving without his car. — China Mail Special.

BRITISH BACK FRENCH MOVE

London, Apr. 28.

Assistant Foreign Secretary, Mr. Robert Turton, said in the House of Commons today Britain backs French policy in North Africa.

In reply to a question put by a member of Parliament, Mr. Turton said, "The British Government consider that their interest and that of the free world is to support French policy in North Africa."

The British Government welcome the home rule agreement concluded between the French Government and Tunisia, Mr. Turton said.

Chinese & Indonesian

Friendship CHOU MOVED BY HIS RECEPTION

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

The Chinese Communist Premier, Mr. Chou En-lai, said he hoped that friendship between Red China and Indonesia "will be ever-growing" and that co-operation "in the cause of world peace will make greater achievements" shortly before leaving Djakarta.

The Red Chinese leader, according to a Peking Radio broadcast heard in Tokyo, said, "During our visit we were deeply moved by the warm welcome and hearty reception accorded to us by the Government and people."

"During our visit, the Prime Ministers of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia have held talks on questions of furthering friendly relations between the two countries and of promoting world peace," he said.

In FULL ACCORD Mr. Chou further said, "I believe that talks between the two Prime Ministers and their joint statements are in full accord with the common interests of the peoples of our two countries and at the same time a significant contribution to the implementation of the resolutions unanimously adopted at the Asian-African conference."

"I wish that friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia will be ever-growing and that friendly co-operation between our two countries in the cause of world peace will make greater achievements," he said.

PINAY LEAVES FOR BONN

Saar Europeanisation To Be Discussed

Paris, Apr. 28.

M. Antoine Pinay, the French Foreign Minister, left here by train this afternoon for Bonn to confer with Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, on details of the "Europeanisation" of the Saar and other questions.

Any major hitch in settling these details could cause a delay in the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the Paris agreements on West Germany — linked to the Saar agreement — on May 5 as scheduled.

The two statesmen will discuss the choice of a neutral high commissioner for the Saar. Last autumn it was generally accepted that he should be a Briton, but now official sources say France and Germany want a Swiss or Swede — a "real" neutral.

ATOMIC ENERGY They will also discuss the possibility of West Germany sharing in the development of atomic energy. Gaullists in the French Government are insisting that restrictions on West Germany's developing atomic weapons should be observed strictly.

But the subject on which a hitch is most likely to arise is the transfer of the big German-owned Voelklinger steel works in the Saar to French ownership.

The French are claiming the 60 per cent of the plant they were entitled to dismantle in 1945 and are willing to pay compensation to the German owners for the rest.

Negotiations going on for three weeks have produced no agreement.

The West German Government has said so far that it has nothing to do with them. But M. Pinay is expected to insist tomorrow (Friday) that the Government intervene to help an agreement if its professions of goodwill on the Saar question are to be regarded as sincere. — Reuter.

POLIO VICTIM Vaccinated Four Days Before

New York, Apr. 18.

A six-year-old schoolboy, who received his first shot of polio vaccine last week at Columbus, Georgia, developed bulbar polio four days later, it was reported here today.

The vaccine used was manufactured by Ely Lilly and Company of Indianapolis.

Dr. J. W. Murphy, a state health department official, said the fact that the children developed polio within four days of receiving the vaccine "suggests that he was in the incubation period of the disease" at the time he was given the first shot. — Reuter.

Churchill Portrait From The Cinque Ports

London, Apr. 28.

SIR Winston Churchill is to receive an oil painting of himself as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. The Cinque Ports — originally five in number, but later expanded — are a group of towns on the southeast coast of England which were placed under the special jurisdiction of a Lord Warden nearly 900 years ago. Sir Winston Churchill has held the office since 1941.

The Speaker of the Cinque Ports, Councillor J. J. Thomas, Mayor of Sandwich, said today that the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Ports since 1928, summoned last Monday, the following agenda was discussed: "To consider asking the Lord Warden to accept an oil painting of himself in his official uniform and to take such steps relative thereto as may be deemed expedient."

UNANIMOUSLY This was unanimously agreed by the 13 Mayors present and it was also decided to ask Sir Winston to accept an invitation to attend the Cinque Ports Ceremonial Courts of Brotherhood and Guesting at Hastings in the autumn to receive the portrait.

The cost of the portrait, by an artist acceptable to the Lord Warden, is to be borne equally by the 14 towns of the confederation of the Cinque Ports — Sandwich, Hastings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, Ayles Winchelsea, Deal, Folkestone, Tenterden, Lydd, Margate, Ramsgate and Faversham. — China Mail Special.

Paris Church Damaged By Fire

Paris, Apr. 28.

The Paris 13th century marvel, the Sainte Chapelle Church was slightly damaged today, when a 20-minute fire, swept along the roof, just under the main tower of the church.

Clouds of smoke with no apparent flames damaged some 20 square yards of roofing of this world-renowned Gothic Chapel built by Saint Louis to hold the Crown of Thorns and a part of the True Cross.

Two workmen who were doing repairs high up over the central nave were slightly injured, and it was believed that they, or some of their co-workers, might have caused the fire, when one of their blow-torches exploded.

An investigation was opened to find the exact cause.

The immediate arrival of fire-bracket in the courtyard of the Sainte Chapelle, situated on the Ile de la Cite, prevented further damage. — France-Press.

Keep Humanity In Hospitals

Wellington, Apr. 28.

Keep humanity in the hospitals, and don't forget the patient is a human being.

Hospital administrators from all parts of New Zealand were urged to do this by Mr. W. E. Bate, President of the Hospital Boards' Association.

Mr. Bate told the Association's annual conference, "There is no institution more intimately concerned with people, their sufferings and (remembering our maternity homes) their joys also, than hospitals."

"God forbid that hospitals should ever become a dead-end lead-resemblance to a Government department."

He said specialisation and the age of patient medicine was making the treatment of patients more impersonal. "Let us at all costs preserve the humanity," he said. — China Mail Special.

Women And British Nationality

London, Apr. 28.

Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, Home Secretary, told the House of Commons today he could not accept a suggestion that any foreigner who married a British woman should be entitled to acquire British nationality.

He had been asked by Mr. J. B. Hynd, a Labour member, whether he would take steps to grant the same rights to British women subjects who married foreigners as were available to British male subjects.

The Minister said that if it was suggested that legislation should be introduced to provide that any foreigner who married a British woman should be entitled to acquire British nationality, he regretted he could not accept it.

MISUNDERSTOOD Mr. Hynd said he had been misunderstood. All he was asking was that British women who married foreigners should have the same rights as a British man who did so.

He declared: "It is not times we here in this country brought ourselves at least in line with countries like Germany and America and ceased to be an example of sex discrimination."

Mr. Lloyd George said that although there might be equality in the United States, there was also power under the McCarran Act to refuse entry to either a man or a woman. — China Mail Special.

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have been filmed.
He is married, has
three sons, lives in
Hampstead.



flying to London in less than an hour.

Again, that oblique sidelong glance.

"Clarkson say he go for market to buy chop for master's supper."

I knew that to search the teeming markets of Accra for one black face among a thousand would be like seeking one particular lump of coal in a colliery.

But I did it. I liked Clarkson and I was reluctant to leave the Gold Coast without saying a good-bye to my friend. John, Ephraim and I drove furiously to the market and we each took a third of the area, combing the alleys of nameless merchandise, searching hopelessly for that one woolly head and that one onyx face. Of course we failed to find him. With very few minutes to spare we tore back along the Dodowa Road to the airport.

The aircraft, a twin-engine Viking was waiting. A friend had come to see me off and he greeted me with marked—

somehow unflattering—relief. "Thank heaven you're come."

I thought you were going to miss it."

"Went down to the markets to look for Clarkson."

Chop for supper

My luggage was packed and stowed in the car. Everything was there except a suit of lemon pyjamas that I had bought in Tangiers. Clarkson had had his eye on those pyjamas for some time. I said good-bye to John and to Ephraim. I looked for Clarkson. I shouted, "Clarkson, you old busy-man, come and say good-bye to me."

Ephraim shuffled his feet and gave me a sidelong look.

"Clarkson say he go for market to buy chop for master's supper."

"But...but Clarkson knows perfectly well that I won't be here for dinner. He knows I'm

WHEN the day came for me to leave the Gold Coast, Clarkson was missing.

I was both surprised and saddened by this because over the months, I had come to like Clarkson and I had believed that our regard was mutual.

Clarkson was a Negro, the blindest Negro I have ever known. I don't know from whence he derived his Anglo-Saxon name. He didn't know himself. In the old days it was the custom of Africans to call their children after the names of their European employers, and it is not unusual to find such names as Terence O'Connell, Algernon Chalmersley or Rosemary McFavish attached to the descendants of slaves.

Clarkson was one of the three servants in the rest-house. He had come to Accra from a remote village over the Volta, served in the Gold Coast Regiment, become house-boy to a succession of itinerant Europeans. His bare feet stamped on the floor-boards and when he gave me "good-morning" the thud of his heels

coming together in salute made me wince. His laughter was the most infectious sound I have ever heard. It began as a little, high-pitched croon, a sort of wavering, wobbling treble at the back of his throat that went on and on and suddenly exploded into a cascade of mirth. He was a very good servant.

WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO BE IN A NEWS BLACKOUT

By Sir Beverley Baxter, MP

LONDON, Apr. 18. I WOULD like to think that by the time these words appear, the British newspaper strike will have come to an end. Yet at the moment of writing there are no signs of it. It will end, that is the only certainty, but the repercussions are hard to assess.

The astonishing thing is that a small, Communist-led union of 700 electrical workers has been able to muzzle the British national newspapers. The pigmy has brought down the giant. The freedom of the press has suddenly been destroyed by the freedom to strike.

You are aware, of course, that the newspapers offered to submit the dispute to arbitration, and indeed Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Labour, volunteered his service as conciliator. But the stubborn 700 would have none of it. Their ultimatum was: "Our terms or none."

An ironic feature of the whole affair is that if everyone of the 700 strikers drowned themselves in the Thames it would not impede newspaper production for more than a couple of days. Mechanically the printing of a newspaper is a comparatively simple process and the electrical task requires no vast technical knowledge.

Ironical Humour

Actually the reporters on one of the London dailies offered to undertake the electrical duties if the proprietors would decide on "Publish and be damned."

While there is an ironic humour about such a situation it does not alter the serious fact that because of a petty dispute the great national mornings, evenings and Sundays have ceased to appear.

It is not easy for outsiders to understand what the Press means to London. Every morning there is delivered to my

house the Times, Telegraph, Mail, Express, News-Chronicle, Mirror, Sketch, Herald and the Communist Daily Worker. In the afternoon at the House of Commons or at my Club I read the Standard, Evening News and Star. And on the Sabbath we have the whole lot from the Sunday Times to the News of the World.

Pardon me for wearying you with all these names of the newspapers but it gives me a nostalgic pleasure just to write them down. It is now, more than a fortnight since I saw any of them.

Creating News

Newspapers do not merely chronicle the news; they also create it. A letter in the Times may start a nation-wide controversy. A financial story from New York may rock the London Stock Exchange on its heels. In a single story an unknown man or woman can become world famous.

As a London dramatic critic for many years I have a great love of the theatre as well as a lingering curiosity about it. Last night in one of the London theatres there may have been a new play as great as Hamlet, or the discovery of a fresh star as bright as Gielgud or Olivier.

But I would know nothing of it. You might contend that someone who was there would be certain to tell me. But who is someone? If my next door neighbour broke the established code of London life and actually called on me to tell about the play or the star, what would his opinion be worth? He might be completely right in his judgment but how can I tell?

Whereas when the critics go into ecstasies about a play or an actor we can judge by studying the notices written by men whose standards of criticism are known to us.

But now comes a curious and unforeseen aspect of living in London without newspapers. At first we were utterly lost. In fact we seemed to have moved into a vacuum. The bookmakers and their clerks sat at their telephones but they never rang. No one knew the names of the form of the running, and in most cases, they did not even know where racing was taking place.

No Business

Stockbrokers went to their offices but their telephones were almost as silent as the bookmakers. On the Exchange the brokers just looked at each other because there was next to no business being done.

I went to my Club where the conversation and the wine are normally first class. But the only conversation I heard was from three men who, by a remarkable coincidence, had all been suffering from low temperature influenza and were exchanging symptoms.

In the House of Commons the public galleries were almost empty and the debates, waged like an old man's knees. You could speak like a young Disraeli or an elderly Churchill but, as far as publicity went, you might be whispering down a well.

It is true that the BBC news bulletins kept to their usual schedule, but news is visible not oral. Quite properly the BBC determined on only a small extension of the time allotted to news broadcasts. It did not want to blackleg against the newspapers.

Yet by the end of the first week we had begun to discover that there were some unexpected compensations. There were no items about Mao-Mao massacres. There were no leggy pictures of new film stars, no Marilyn Monroe, thank heaven. No sex crimes, no brutalities—in fact, if you will excuse the double negative—there was nothing.

Nevertheless, I was much relieved when my news agent phoned to say that he would be able to send me the Manchester Guardian every day. But the dear old Guardian does not go in for sex or crime and will not even publish racing results. And of course there were the periodicals and magazines to keep us company, but by the nature of things they cannot deal with spot news.

Strangest Story

Actually I found myself turning almost with a sense of relief to the books in my library. For years I have been going to read Tom Jones and now I am doing it with breakfast.

But the strangest story has been that of the newspaper, the Communist Daily Worker. Contrary to public opinion, this rag receives no financial help, direct or indirect, from Russia.

It has only four pages and the advertising revenue is negligible. Each week it makes a frantic appeal for help from the faithful. A woman named Barbara Niven is in charge of the appeal feature and each week, by some miracle, she manages to secure enough pennies and shillings to meet the deficit.

When the Communist leaders of the small "Electricals' Union" told the DW that they were going to force a strike the management of that family journal saw a heaven-sent opportunity to further their fortunes.

By borrowing or mortgaging they got hold of enough money to enable them to print a lot of extra copies. Thus while the presses of the great nationals were idle, the Daily Worker would be finding new readers, by the thousands. At least that was their plan. But they had reckoned without the Communist Union which is not led by Communist but good level-headed fellows.

First Victim

Thus, when the strike began and the Daily Worker prepared for its great advance the Communist Union refused to set the type. While this was a wise and responsible decision we also realise that there is little harmony between Communist-led Unions and those that are led by sound, responsible men.

Therefore it might be said that in this Communist-inspired strike the first victim was the

Communist newspaper. It simply had not the financial reserves to stand the strain.

And then suddenly the Daily Worker appeared on the streets, the only London newspaper to be seen for over a fortnight. What had happened? Some clever fellow in the hierarchy of trade unionism had decided that as the Daily Worker was not a member of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, with whom the Unions had been bargaining and therefore it was a victimisation of the innocent for the proprietors to refuse to set type.

Thus the visitors from abroad who have come to London can now read a London newspaper, the Communist organ. Irony could hardly go further.

Red Glory

Yet it may well prove a costly victory. The General Election is not far off. The country will have to choose between the Conservatives and the Socialists again, and the spectre of the Daily Worker in its red glory during the newspaper strike will drive a lot of nice, sensible little people to vote Conservative.

A lot of clever people said that Sir Winston Churchill would postpone his resignation until the newspaper strike was over. They could not see the old statesman handing over the sceptre of power without being on the spot. What a foolish misjudgment of Churchill's character! Undoubtedly he is a great showman, but he is an even greater traditionalist.

Yet the lack of newspapers played its part. The public assumed that Churchill would make a resignation speech in the Commons, and there were great crowds in Parliament Square. Instead, he drove to Buckingham Palace where a couple of hundred people were gazing with curiosity.

The BBC tried to whip it up, but it was a poor effort. There is a pretty substitute for the written word.

Sad Lot

I need not tell you that we were a sad lot in the House of Commons. We carried on a desultory debate and performed our tasks as if nothing had happened but the one insistent thought in our minds was: "We shall never see Churchill as Prime Minister again."

Undoubtedly Churchill brought dignity to Premiership. But the Premiership also brought dignity to Churchill.

Long after the House had adjourned MPs sat in the smoke room talking, talking, talking—but in quiet tones, as if someone had died. One chap, a pretty tough fellow normally, did not try to hide the tears in his eyes.

Now the relentless, limelight of history turns on Eden. May the gods be kind to him, for he will need their benevolence. He will need the political throne with muted trumpets, for it is only the provincial press which can serenade him to his task.

Like the young man in Ibsen's play who cried: "Give me the sun!" we Londoners cry: "Give us our newspapers!" Without them we walk in darkness.



He was waiting at the door...

unbelievably cool in the sweltering heat, welcomed us on board. She said her piece. Fasten safety belts; no smoking until after take-off; the journey to Freetown would take four hours and we would fly at a height of 8,000 feet. She hoped we would all enjoy the trip.

I was sitting aft on the starboard side. We taxied to the end of the runway and took off in thunder. The pilot flew the aircraft over Accra, climbing steadily. It was even possible to pick out the streets. Then we wheeled over the sunlit shore where the turquoise and emerald sea was at last dissolved in a thread of foam. We set course for Freetown. Safety belts were undone. Cigarettes were lit. Far below our wings the African bush baked in the sun, the little clusters of mud huts no bigger than thimbles.

Some time, just before dark, I went back to the rest-house. The incident on the flight had driven Clarkson out of my mind, but now I remembered him sharply. He was waiting at the door as I got out of the car. He was in no way surprised to see me. He said that supper would be ready in an hour.

"How did you know I was going to be here for supper?" I knew, I see it all last night when I sleep. Then this morning I go up to airport and look and make sure. All same aircraft that I see last night when I sleep. Then I quite sure and am happy and go for market. Master is welcome."

Black oil

As I settled more comfortably in my seat, I looked out idly. The starboard propeller spun steadily in a rainbow of colour, beautiful to see. Then I saw something else. Black oil was coming out of the breathers at the side of the engine nacelle and spreading and being flattened and vapourised by the speed of our going. The air-hostess saw it at the same moment as I did. Her eyes were suddenly alert. She put her finger to her lips. Without a word we had entered into a conspiracy of silence. Casually she strolled up to the door leading to the cockpit and slipped inside. A pulse of fear quickened my heart. The lights over the door flashed. "FASTEN YOUR SAFETY BELTS. NO SMOKING." The air-hostess came back. She stood by the entrance to the galley and spoke gently.

"May I have your attention, please? Some trivial fault has developed in one of the engines—nothing that we can't put right with a spanner. The pilot, however, has decided to go back to Accra and have a look at it. So we're going to feather that propeller while we go back. These aircraft fly beautifully on one engine. We offer to do it just for fun. Now would anyone like any newspapers or coffee or anything?" I began to read The Times. I

Must happen

"You mean to tell me that you knew this was going to happen?" "Yes, I see everything."

"Then why didn't you tell me?" "No good to tell. What must happen must happen."

I shook my head in bewilderment. At last I said: "Well, you'd better get my bed ready because I'll be sleeping here tonight. I don't begin to understand this."

"Master's bed is all ready." I went up to my room. My bed was prepared. Laid out, beautifully pressed, were my lemon pyjamas.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-Sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 9 Lee Hock Street, Fourth Floor, Hongkong, on Thursday, 5th May 1955, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1954, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 21st April 1955 until Thursday, 5th May 1955, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Shewan Tomes & Co., Ltd.
R. V. LEDERHOFER,
Director,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th Apr., 1955.

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9:00 " (Direct)	9:00 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	4:45 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	
10:00 " (Direct)	10:00 " (Direct)	5:30 " (Direct)	
11:00 " (Direct)	11:00 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	6:15 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	
12:30 noon (Direct)	12:30 noon (Direct)	7:00 " (Direct)	
1:15 p.m. (Via Ping Chau & S.M.B.)	1:15 p.m. (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	7:45 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	
2:00 " (Direct)	2:00 " (Direct)	8:30 " (Direct)	
2:45 " (Via Ping Chau & S.M.B.)	2:45 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	9:15 " (Via S.M.B. & Ping Chau)	
3:30 " (Direct)	3:30 " (Direct)	10:00 " (Direct)	
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5:45 " (Via Aberdeen from Wilmer St.)	5:45 " (Direct)	12:15 " (Direct)	
6:30 " (Direct)	6:30 " (Direct)		

SILVERMINE BAY FERRY SERVICE			
Leaving HONGKONG for SILVERMINE BAY		Leaving SILVERMINE BAY for HONGKONG	
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PING CHAU FERRY SERVICE			
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TAI O - CASTLE PEAK FERRY SERVICE			
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TAI O - SPECIAL FERRY (VIA ABERDEEN)			
Leaving HONGKONG for TAI O		Leaving TAI O for HONGKONG	
8:00 a.m. (Direct)	8:45 a.m. (Direct)	4:00 a.m. (Direct)	
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TAI O - SPECIAL FERRY (VIA ABERDEEN)			
Leaving HONGKONG for TAI O		Leaving TAI O for HONGKONG	
8:00 a.m. (Direct)	8:45 a.m. (Direct)	4:00 a.m. (Direct)	
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12:30 noon (Direct)	12:30 noon (Direct)	7:00 " (Direct)	
1:15 p.m. (Direct)	1:15 p.m. (Direct)	7:45 " (Direct)	
2:00 " (Direct)	2:00 " (Direct)	8:30 " (Direct)	
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Entered A Messenger Emerged A Full Colonel

Washington, Apr. 28. General Brehon Somervell's sudden death at the age of 62 during February robbed him of the final satisfaction of seeing a legendary project of his prove its worth.

It was General Somervell who braved public scoffing and stern opposition to press for the erection of the world's largest office building, the Pentagon, in 1943.

The Pentagon, a five-sided building of steel and concrete covering 34 acres, has often been called "Somervell's Folly."

But, official accounting now shows, sometime during this year the Pentagon will have saved the United States Government \$3,000,000, dollars (about \$28,000,000) in rent in 12 years. That sum is enough to cover the original cost of construction—and to vindicate General Somervell's judgment in terms of cold cash.

More important, however, is the fact that General Somervell's idea that the military minds of the United States should be together under one roof, no matter how large that roof might be, is authoritatively said to have paid important dividends in terms of efficient steering of the nation's defence efforts.

FORESAW BENEFITS
Although General Somervell's idea that the military minds of the United States should be together under one roof, no matter how large that roof might be, is authoritatively said to have paid important dividends in terms of efficient steering of the nation's defence efforts.

These legends have received such common coinage over the years that even many Washingtonians are now apt to confuse fact, fiction and half-truth when telling tales about the Pentagon. The size of the Pentagon produces its own problems. For instance, the Wall Street Journal reported recently that in a "clean-up" workers happened into an "odd nook" and were surprised to find 5,352 new typewriters which apparently had been mislaid some years ago. Visitors to the Pentagon have to be supplied with special maps of the building as they enter and venture into its depths.

SOME LEGENDS
Here are some of the legends about the Pentagon which are at present in circulation:
1. A messenger entered the Pentagon to deliver a telegram to an office deep in the bowels of the building—and emerged

Roman Statues Unearthed



Fifteen classical statues—most of them copies of the works of famous Greek sculptors have been discovered among the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, near Tivoli, Rome. They have been unearthed by Professor Salvatore Aurigemma who has been exploring the site since 1951. The discoveries are considered to be the most important made at the Villa of this century. They were found in the Valley of Canopus, which was a notable feature of the Garden of the Villa. Hadrian's Villa was one of the wonders of Imperial Rome. It was a large park which was elaborately landscaped, and adorned with a wealth of sculptures. It was built in the first years of the second-century AD.

Pictured here is one of the assistant archaeologists who is measuring a statue of Mars wearing a Corinthian helmet, this is believed to be one of the most important of the statues discovered.—Express Photo.

Alleged Baby Smuggling

London, Apr. 28. Col Marcus Lipton, a Labour Opposition Member of Parliament, said today in the House of Commons that responsible people were "very alarmed" at the great number of adopted babies being "smuggled out of this country by devious means to America."

The Home Secretary, Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, said in reply that he did not share the view that there is a constant stream of babies going from this country to America.—France-Press.

SHOOTING RECORDS CLAIMED

Capetown, Apr. 28. Two soldier marksmen, a major and a staff-sergeant, shot out a sporting duel in Capetown. They were the only cool and unruffled men present as, matching shot for shot, they established two new world rifle shooting records.

The duel was shot at the Bellville Range by Major T. J. Nel, of the South African Armoured Corps, and Staff Sergeant C. Van Zyl, of the South African Marine Corps, both members of the Cape Command Garrison Rifle Club. In the first round of the duel, Major Nel and Staff Sergeant Van Zyl both scored 149 out of a possible 150 without taking sighters, thus setting up what is claimed to be a world record.

CONSECUTIVE BULLS
Major Nel had 30 consecutive bulls and Staff Sergeant Van Zyl 29 consecutive bulls. At 200 yards they both scored 49, and at 500 and 800 yards they both scored perfect.

To break the tie they had three more shots, but both again scored bulls, thus scoring 164 out of a possible 165. Counting their first three shots at each distance, both men scored 104 out of a possible 105 without sighters, thus establishing what is claimed to be a world record.—China Mail Special.

Danish Resistance Thesis Wins Doctor's Degree

Copenhagen, Apr. 28. Herr Joergen Hastrup, a schoolmaster at Odense, on the Danish island of Fyn, and birthplace of Hans Andersen, has just won his doctor's degree with a thesis on the wartime Resistance Movement—and it has become a best seller in Denmark.

During the German occupation between 1940 and 1945 Herr Hastrup was a member of the movement and after the war it occurred to him that someone ought to write a history of its stirring activities.

His endeavour fitted in with his ambition to secure a doctorate of philosophy. So, with the help of his friends in the movement and of the Danish authorities, he wrote a monumental thesis entitled "Contact with England 1940-43."

NO HESITATION
His examiners thought so highly of his effort that they had no hesitation in awarding him the degree of doctor of Aarhus University. The work has now been published in book form and runs to 327 fullsize pages. It has had an enthusiastic press and quickly became a best seller.

On the day when the thesis had to be presented and formally defended at the university, the crowds which flocked to hear him were so great that the police had to be called out to regulate them.

The thesis is contemporary history and many of the men and women mentioned in its pages were in the audience to bear their activities discussed by the candidate and his examiners. In order to limit the scope of his thesis Dr Hastrup concentrated on its organisation in England and its agents in Denmark.

The controlling group was known as Special Operations Executive working under General Sir Colin Gubbins and had its headquarters in London. **HOURLY INSTRUCTIONS**
From the offices of SOE, as the group was called, radiated almost hourly in-

structions to the resistance movements in Europe. So successful has his thesis in book form turned out that Dr Hastrup has decided to write two further volumes which will bring his history up to the liberation on May 5, 1945. His first book ends with August 28, 1943, a fateful date in the Danish occupation as it was the day when the harassed Danish Government resigned in protest against the ceaseless German demands.

Dr Hastrup made it clear that resistance really grew its inception to the decision of the British Cabinet in the darkest days of the war after the fall of France in 1940.

In his account of Special Operations Executive he describes events which took place in London long before people in Denmark were aware that British aid would be forthcoming. He shows that resistance was planned in all the occupied countries, including Poland and Yugoslavia.

The book explains the co-operation by radio between Denmark and England and the elaborate organisation set up for communication through neutral, although sympathetic, Sweden.

THE START
Co-operation between SOE and the Danish resistance movement started when the first two Danes jumped with parachutes from a Royal Air Force bomber. One of them was killed, but the other, a radio operator who had been trained in England, landed safely.

Another Danish radio operator developed a form of portable transmitter which became a model for other resistance movements. Although many mistakes were made, the movement grew in numbers and showed increasing audacity. Sometimes orders from London were swiftly carried out and the results reported back immediately to London.

The resistance movement was often at loggerheads with the intelligence department of the Danish Ministry of Defence which, says the doctor, sometimes showed itself somewhat lukewarm about sabotage, mainly because it was more interested in passing military information to England.

Through this department it was possible to inform London of every ship in Danish waters, including the movements of U-boats—information which was of the utmost value. Sometimes the arrival of a ship in a Danish port was known in London ten minutes later.

The resistance movement had at first to overcome the apathy and fears of the Danish population which thought that active opposition to the Germans could only make things more uncomfortable. For this reason resistance activities were early on confined to action against notorious Danish collaborators.

HEAVY PRICE
Denmark's resistance fighters paid a heavy price for their temerity. Some 113 were executed by sentence of German courts martial, 837 lost their lives in the course of sabotage actions and 560 died as the result of imprisonment in German concentration camps.

Only a handful of soldiers were killed when the Germans occupied the country in 1940, but about 1,500 Danish seamen died while transporting supplies for the allies.—China Mail Special.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



this situation calls for a San Miguel

ENGLAND TO SINGAPORE BY ROAD

Singapore, Apr. 28. Singapore will be the goal of a six-man team of adventurous drivers who will take "the most arduous road route in the world," starting in the United Kingdom. The drivers who will make the gruelling nine-month run will be Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates "with scientific interests who are also useful drivers and mechanics." Many of them have already taken part in last year's Trans-Africa Expedition. Photographs will be taken of the trip, and a book will be written about their adventures. "On the Road to Singapore"—Express Photo.

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